

# THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.

No. 591.]

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 27, 1868. [Vol. XVIII.—No. 26.]

## ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT.

### Communications.

#### INSTRUMENTAL DIAGNOSIS.

By PHILIP S WALES, M. D.,

Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

(Continued from page 527.)

#### OPHTHALMOSCOPIC CHARACTERS OF DISEASES OF THE OPTIC NERVE.

##### 5. Obstruction in the Arteria Centralis Retinae.

There are a few isolated observations recorded by LIEBREICH, GREFE, JAEGER, SCHNELLER and BLESSING of obstruction of the circulation in the arteria centralis retinae. The ophthalmoscopic appearance of these vessels are peculiar and exceeding interesting, and we shall, therefore, as an illustrative example of this rare and remarkable condition, append the case of a man 72 years old, described by EDWARD JAEGER. The ocular media were perfectly transparent, the retina appeared of a medium yellowish-red, without visible morbid change. The optic nerve, slightly pigmented at the circumference, and somewhat yellow-tinted, exhibited slight indications of bluish spots. The vascular system of the retina, generally of small development, exhibited, in the larger trunks more especially, a proportionately small diameter. The corresponding large arteries and veins were equal in diameter, and alike in their dark-red color. No double contour was apparent, so that arteries and veins could only be distinguished by their clearly visible respectively centripetal and centrifugal circulation. This had not the appearance of a pulsation, since the walls, especially of the larger vessels, remained undisturbed, but it was a movement, slower or quicker, uniform or interrupted, but not rythmical, of an unequally colored stream of blood. In the larger vessels, the blood stream exhibited,

at distances of from one-fourth to the whole diameter of the vessels, intervals of lighter and darker red coloring; which, however, in the movements of the column, were continually changing, the lighter spaces becoming smaller and wholly disappearing, to be formed anew elsewhere. The movement of the blood appeared in such places uniform, but extremely sluggish. In the vessels of medium size, the movement was quicker, and often for a short time pulsatile; the light intervals were of a paler-red, and, as well as the dark portions, of a greater comparative length, being from twice to four times the diameter of the containing vessel. In the finest twigs, visible upon the optic nerve, the movement of the blood was most rapid, and, at the same time, most disturbed. The extremely delicate stream of blood would be suddenly interrupted, the dark-red part of the blood would disapper, and the little vessel, scarcely discernible upon its bright back ground, would seem to have assumed the tint of the optic disk. Then, in interrupted course, a shorter or longer column of blood would pass through the vessel, followed at greater or less intervals by a larger or smaller mass of blood-globules, so that the observer almost appeared to see simple globules, and then suddenly the vessel would be filled in its whole course with dark-red blood, the portions of which seemed rather to roll through than to flow quietly. This circulation, which in arteries and veins of like calibre was of equal rapidity, diminished by degrees, and remained here and there suspended for longer periods, until, at the end of twenty-four hours, it was wholly obstructed. The retina generally had then assumed a somewhat darkened red; and the diameter of all the vessels was visibly increased. The smallest were distended with blood, unless when a lighter portion or an interruption of the dark-red column was perceptible, and were proportionately the most enlarged. The

vessels of medium size showed here and there a short break in their coloring, to the extent of from half to twice their diameter. The chief trunks were for a considerable extent uniformly filled by red blood. On the other hand, the more faintly-colored portions of the vessels, of equal intensity of color to that of the background, were from twice to four times their natural diameter. Their walls, which were clearly visible, exhibited no diminution of calibre. It appeared as if the blood-globules had at parts crowded themselves more closely together, (the blood dividing itself into a red and into a transparent part), and uniformly filled the vessels. In the medium sized and smallest vessels, not the slightest movement was visible; but in the larger, by careful attention for one or two minutes, the lighter parts might be seen to diminish and disappear, at the same time re-appearing in another place.

#### 6. Abnormal Insertion of the Optic Nerve.

This rare condition has been noted by M. DESMARRES, who says it ordinarily affects but one eye, and that then it induces amblyopia with strabismus, which can be cured by properly exercising the eye.

The ophthalmoscope reveals the abnormal insertion of the optic nerve, as when the eye is turned in the usual direction inward, and a little upward to display the papilla, this cannot be seen, but in order to do so, DESMARRES states that in the majority of cases that came under his observation, it was necessary to give a more outward inclination to the eye. No organic disease of the retina was found in connection with any of the cases, the deviation in the insertion of the optic nerve being simply a congenital defect.

#### 7. Excavation or Cupping of the Optic Papilla.

Cupping of the optic papilla is a pathological condition of great interest and importance to the ophthalmologist; its recognition aiding him greatly in determining the proper diagnosis, treatment, and course of several intra-ocular morbid conditions, as glaucoma, irido-choroiditis, atrophy, etc. It occurs as the result of two essentially different pathological changes, atrophy and intra-ocular pressure. Under the former condition, the cupping is of alighter degree, saucer-shaped, and not extending beyond

the depth of the level of the choroid, but under the latter, extending beyond this by the yielding of the lamina cribrosa exteriorly, thus forming a deep pit. Atrophy, however, may, and no doubt in the majority of cases, does occur as an associated condition with pressure, and then the excavation will be the issue of the joint action of both these causes. It may not also be impossible that excavation may be produced, as GRÆFE thinks, by outward traction upon the optic nerve, in consequence of some diseased state of the nerve itself, in that part of the brain neighboring it.

The pressure in the interior of the eye is effected by certain diseased condition of the vitreous humor, which, when fully established, constitutes in the aggregate that pathological condition known as glaucoma.

The changes produced in the optic papilla, as revealed with the ophthalmoscope, are connected with alteration in its shape, color, and in the appearance of its vessels.

In simple atrophic excavation, the pit, as is already stated, is saucer-shaped and shallow, involving the whole area of the disk, usually with well defined margins, particularly at its inner side, where the glistening contour of the scleral aperture is sharply defined. As the disease advances, however, the atrophy trenches upon the adjacent part of the retina, and obscures the papillar outline, and this is especially the case at the temporal edge.

The color of the papilla is variously altered, usually it is grayish at the centre, and becomes darker toward the periphery, with an intermixture of blue, producing some shade of bluish-gray.

In considering the characteristic appearances of the vessels, it is important to say a few words in relation to the anatomical arrangement of the vessels upon the papilla, as has been pointed out by FÖRSTER, inasmuch as it will account, according to this observer, for the differences in the aspect of the veins and arteries in certain cases of its excavation, where the latter vessels undergo little change of position, while the veins present that peculiar, abrupt, hooked-shaped termination at the margin of the disk. He states that arteria centralis retinae emerging from the disk divides at the level of its surface into its branches, the veins, on the contrary, penetrate it at vari-

ous points toward its circumference, and running some distance under the transparent nerve-tissue toward the centre of the papilla, unites to form a common trunk. From this arrangement, the arteries will retain their surface position, even after the disk has withdrawn its support from them, and will present little change in their normal ophthalmoscopic appearance. The veins, on the other hand, which are usually beneath the arteries, will be drawn down by the shrinking of the nerve, presenting an S-shaped form, and in part disappeared from view, resulting from the straining of the vessels over the edge of the excavation. These anatomical considerations suffice to account for all the modifications of the vessels, as seen with the ophthalmoscope in cupping of the optic papilla.

In most cases, the emergence of the arteria centralis retinae will be displaced toward the nasal margin of the disk, which it in some cases almost attains.

In the second form of excavation, that is from intra-ocular pressure, whether accompanied with atrophy or without, the depression of the disk in like manner usually occupies its whole surface, but is deeper than in the atropic form, sometimes extending quite deeply into the scleral aperture, by the bulging outward of the lamina cribrosa. There the ophthalmoscopic appearances are different, the disk is pressed outward, and carries along with it both arteries and veins, coursing over its surface, so that they appear to be strained over the margin of the disk, which is now sharply outlined by a dark border.

In tracing the vessels, therefore, toward the disk, they will suddenly disappear at its margin by terminating in apparently hooked-shaped extremities, which are less bright than at other parts of their course. By properly accommodating the eye for a plane posterior to that of the retina, or by using a concave glass of suitable focal distance, the continuity of the vessels may be seen at the bottom of the pit; by the same means its depth can also be determined. Those portions even of the vessels traversing the walls of the excavation may sometimes be distinguished by looking from above downward for those at the lower margin of the disk, and in the reverse direction for those at the upper.

Besides these two forms of excavation of the papilla, there is another one requiring notice, in order to prevent any mistake in diagnosis. It is of congenital origin, and in all likelihood possesses no pathological significance whatever. The excavation differs in extent from that connected with atrophy and intra-ocular pressure, being usually limited to some distinct portion of the disk, such as a quarter or half of its area, and sometimes even it is a mere point. This circumstance taken in connection with these other facts—the position of the change in direction of the discal vessels, the whitish-yellow, clear, bright ring around the nerve entrance, and the gradual decrease of tint of the disk, from the edge of the pit toward its periphery—establish the distinguishing features of congenital excavation, and prevent its being confounded with that excavation which is pathological in character.

As contrasting with papillar excavation in several pathological conditions, we find the disk convex anteriorly, caused by inflammatory exudation into the papilla, as of blood and fibrin; by atrophy of the external layers of the retina, and by the presence of homologous or heterologous growths in the substance of the optic nerve.

With the binocular ophthalmoscope there will be no difficulty in distinguishing these two conditions, for all saliences will appear as such, and all depressions will be clearly apparent as excavations in the substance of the papilla. Such accuracy of definition is not, however, attainable with the monocular instrument without great practical tact, for we necessarily lose in its use the chief requirement for exact judgment of small objects, which is the convergence of the two eyes. The difficulties are still more enhanced in using the objective lens, as pointed out by Dr. MACKENZIE, that the shadows are inverted, and the accommodation of the eye imperfect. By careful examination, however, depressions and saliences may be certainly distinguished. In the former, as already stated, the position and appearances of the vessels are quite characteristic, and often with the erect image, that portion of them traversing the walls of the pit can be seen. Also, by employing, according to the ac-

commodation and refraction of the observed and observing eyes, of proper focussed concave lenses, using weaker ones for observing the margin of the excavation, and stronger ones for its bottom, we can even form a pretty accurate judgment of the depth of the excavation. The same judgment may be formed, (with the inverted image) by directing the patient, while the examination is being made, to accommodate for different distances, which will have the effect of rendering different portions of the pit more distinct; convex lenses of different foci will have a similar effect.

When the position of the head of either observer or patient is changed, it will be found that those portions of the disk nearest the eye will move in the same direction as the mirror, those portions lying in a plane posteriorly, in a direction exactly the reverse. And, lastly, an attentive examination of the shadows cast by the papilla should be made. Dr. MACKENZIE observes that we judge that an object, viewed with a single eye, is convex or concave, solely by the manner in which light is reflected from the body under examination. The light which falls obliquely on a convex surface, illuminates that side which is nearest to the source of light; the side further from it is in the shade. The light which falls obliquely on a concave surface illuminates that side which is farther from the source of light; the side nearer it is in the shade. Let the source of light remain in the same position, but invert the image of the object illuminated, so that the light which falls on the farther side of it may seem to fall on the near side, which is the case when we look through the compound microscope at the hollow on a bit of paper, or when we examine the optic papilla through the compound microscope formed for the occasion by the patient's eye, plus the convex lens held in front of it; and both the dimple on the paper and the papilla, although they are actually cupped or concave, will then appear convex and prominent.

#### 8. Coloboma of the Optic Papilla.

It may not be inappropriate in concluding what we have to say on the ophthalmoscopic characters of some of the diseases of the optic nerve, to allude in a cursory

manner to that remarkable appearance of the retina called coloboma, in which the ophthalmoscope displays upon its surface an oval or pyriform-shaped white patch, extending toward the disk, part of which it may involve. It is always congenital, and associated with coloboma of the iris.

(To be continued.)

## Medical Societies.

### MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. 19TH ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST DAY—Wednesday, June 10, 1868.

The delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, June 10. There was a large attendance from all parts of the State, and the capacious chamber was well filled.

Dr. TRAILL GREEN, the President of the Society, called the Convention to order.

Rev. G. F. STELLING, of the First Lutheran Church of Harrisburg, opened the proceedings with prayer.

#### WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES.

Dr. WM. H. EAGLE, of Harrisburg, on the part of the Dauphin County Medical Society, welcomed the delegates to the State Capital, as follows:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society:* As the representative of the Medical Society of Dauphin County, and of the physicians of this city, it affords me the greatest pleasure to give you, one and all, a heart-warm, fraternal welcome to the State Capital. We have invited you to assemble here, not only to testify to you our high appreciation of the kindly greeting you gave the delegates from our Society shortly after our organization two years ago, on receiving them among you, but for the far nobler purpose of manifesting, in some measure, our high esteem and affection for those members of the profession from every portion of this good old Commonwealth, who honor the science of medicine by their nobility of devotion and philanthropy—"living epistles," seen and read by all men. Be assured, gentlemen, these are no vain words, uttered for the occasion, but the heart-spoken language of a sincere and grateful welcome.

Our own local Society is only in its infancy, but yet it numbers among its members the ablest and purest of our profession, those who strive to elevate it despite the blazoned effrontery of charlatanism and quackery. Happily, these canceroid growths are being sloughed off in all their fetidness, while all that is true in medical science remains unmoved, and we know, unmarried.



We thank you for coming among us. Co-workers as we all are in the great world's busy hive, we should feel proud in employing our best efforts to sustain that profession, by maintaining its dignity and contributing to its usefulness—that profession whose mission is second only to that of the Heralds of the Cross in their Christ-like labor of alleviating the distresses of poor humanity. For this purpose you have met here to-day, to take counsel together, and our earnest wishes, Mr. President, are that all your deliberations may tend to foster, magnify, and honor that calling, which in the coronet of ages has furnished the rarest and brightest jewels.

We again assure you that you are welcome to the Capital city, and will not fail to do our utmost in making your sojourn with us pleasant and agreeable. Accept, therefore, our warmest greetings on this, the first convocation of your time-honored Society in our midst.

Mr. President and gentlemen, you are all heartily welcome.

I would announce that the morning sessions of the Convention will be held from nine to half-past twelve o'clock; the afternoon sessions from three to six o'clock.

Entertainments and receptions for the Society have been arranged as follows:

Wednesday evening, June 10th, Gov. GEARY will receive the delegates at nine o'clock, at his residence, Executive Mansion, Front above Pine street. To this reception the ladies of the delegates are also invited. Mrs. Gov. GEARY will be present to receive them.

On Thursday evening, June 11th, a complimentary banquet will be given to the delegates at Bolton's hotel, at nine o'clock precisely.

On Friday afternoon, June 12th, the delegates will visit the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital. Carriages will be furnished by Dr. JOHN CURWEN, and will start from Bolton's Hotel at precisely half-past two o'clock.

Dr. S. S. SCHULTZ, of Harrisburg, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and Credentials appointed at Pittsburg last year, presented the credentials of delegates from the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Chester, Columbia, Cumberland, Delaware, Dauphin, Erie, Indiana, Lancaster, Luzerne, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Venango, and Washington.

The officers of the Society present were,

President—Dr. TRAILL GREEN, of Northampton.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. A. NEBINGER, of Philadelphia; J. L. STEWART, of Erie; WM. W. RUTHERFORD, of Dauphin; and G. W. HALDEMAN, of Cumberland.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. WINTHROP SARGENT, of Philadelphia.

Permanent Secretary—Dr. WM. B. ATKINSON, of Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary—Dr. S. S. SCHULTZ, of Harrisburg.

Treasurer—Dr. WM. MAYBERRY, of Philadelphia.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The President, Dr. GREEN, then addressed the Society at length, his subject being the importance of the calling of the physician, especially as a servant of God, and the overruling of Providence in sickness. He called special attention to the large number of *good* men who have been among the great and distinguished in the medical profession.

A Committee on Nominations was appointed.

On motion of Dr. MAYBERRY, it was

*Resolved*, That hereafter the appointments for Censors shall be made as originally provided in Article X. of the Constitution, with the exception of the third and fourth districts, the Censors for which shall be elected conjointly, and shall have jurisdiction as heretofore, until Societies in more of the counties composing these districts shall be formed, when separate Censors for each of these two districts shall also be chosen.

Considerable time was spent in discussing a motion made by Dr. W. L. ATLEE, to correct the minutes of the last meeting in relation to the recognition of female practitioners of medicine. The subject was finally referred to a special committee, consisting of Drs. W. L. Atlee, of Philadelphia; Edward Wallace, of Berks; and A. H. Fish, of Philadelphia.

Dr. WM. MAYBERRY, of Philadelphia, said that the Medical Society of the State of Delaware was now in session at New Castle. He moved that the following telegram be sent to that body:

"HARRISBURG, June 10, 1868.

To the Officers and Members of the Medical Society of the State of Delaware, now in session at New Castle, Delaware:

The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, meeting at this place, sends its fraternal greetings, with the best wishes for the prosperity and continued usefulness of its co-laborer in the alleviation of human suffering and the prolongation of life."

The motion was agreed to, and the dispatch was accordingly forwarded, signed by the President of the Convention.

In the evening, at 9 o'clock, the delegates proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where they were hospitably welcomed by Governor and Mrs. GEARY. The delegates were severally introduced by the President of the Society, who afterward addressed the Governor.

He eloquently referred to the services of the medical profession in the hospitals and on the battle-field, during the late war, and to the Governor's participation in the same, and to the testi

mony which he could bear to the honorable manner in which the medical service had, under his immediate supervision, shared dangers and the labors of the field of battle. He also referred to the interest which, as Pennsylvanians, the profession had felt in the career of the Governor in his executive capacity and his services in the national cause.

Governor GEARY in the liveliest manner evinced his appreciation of the work performed by the profession on every battle-field and in every hospital, and under all the most trying circumstances of the late bloody and terrible war. He also eloquently expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the visit of so large and respectable a body of his fellow-citizens to the Executive Mansion, and expressed a desire that every gentleman present would accept, in the fullest sense, the hospitalities of the Gubernatorial residence.

After a pleasant interview, the delegates withdrew.

SECOND DAY—Thursday, June 11th.

President GREEN called the Convention to order.

The journal of Wednesday was read.

Dr. WM. H. EAGLE, of Harrisburg, on behalf of the reception Committee appointed by the Dauphin County Medical Society, announced that one hundred copies of each of the city papers containing the proceedings of the Convention had been ordered to be placed upon the desks of members. He also begged leave to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Society tickets to the banquet at the Bolton House in the evening at nine o'clock. All the members of the Convention and the visitors thereto were invited to be present.

Dr. GEORGE DOCK, of Harrisburg, Chairman of the Reception Committee, added, that the wives or ladies accompanying members were cordially invited to the banquet.

The next business in order was the reception of delegates from the Medical Societies of the States of New York and New Jersey.

Dr. WILLIAM MAYBURY, of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the Society, submitted his annual report, showing:

Receipts.....	\$1,335.57
Expenditures.....	1,103.01
Balance.....	232.56

DRS. ATLEE, of Lancaster; HORTON, of Bradford; and GALLAGHER, of Allegheny, were appointed auditors of the account.

#### PUBLICATION OF THE TRANSACTIONS.

Dr. J. S. COHEN, of Philadelphia, said that the New York Legislature had always contributed a certain amount annually for the publication of

the Transactions of the New York Medical Society. Possibly the Legislature of Pennsylvania might be induced to make such an appropriation.

Dr. HORTON, of Bradford, doubted if the Legislature could be induced to make such an appropriation.

Dr. IRA DAY, of Cumberland, moved that a Committee of one from each county be appointed to memorialize the Legislature.

A debate on the adoption of the resolution took place, in which Dr. MAYBURY, of Philadelphia; Dr. LEWIS, of Luzerne; Dr. JOHN L. ATLEE, of Lancaster; Dr. Stiles, and Dr. COHEN, of Philadelphia, participated.

Dr. WORTHINGTON, of Chester, said he had long been in favor of this movement. But the first step of this body should be to apply for an act of incorporation. Let the Society be connected with the State.

They could incorporate many additional papers in the Transactions if they had the means, and the State ought to assist this organization, as it had assisted other Societies, for the public good. What profession in the whole Commonwealth showed more benefits and blessings than the medical? [Applause.]

The Legislature would not refuse this boon. He suggested that a Committee be appointed to procure a charter for the Society. He did not wish to be placed on such a Committee, however, because he was himself a member of the Legislature.

Dr. DAY modified his motion to accord with Dr. WORTHINGTON's suggestion.

Dr. MAYBURY questioned this last proposition. The Committee ought to report to the Society. If a charter was to be obtained, there should be some changes made in the constitution.

Dr. WHITNEY, of Schuylkill, moved to amend by reducing the number of members of the Committee to three. Accepted.

Dr. NEBINGER, of Philadelphia, moved further to amend by requiring the Committee to report to the Society; that they consider and report a form of charter for consideration. If this Association should then adopt that form, it could be submitted to the Supreme Court or the Legislature for confirmation.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The President appointed on this Committee DRS. WHITNEY, MAYBURY and COHEN.

#### LEGAL REGULATION OF THE INSANE.

Dr. JOHN CURWEN, of Harrisburg, (Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital,) said he

should like to bring before the Society a matter of considerable importance. He had brought to the attention of the last meeting the subject of insanity, and he desired now to continue the subject. The difficulties which were arising, the bitter opposition which was being made to the medical profession, and especially to that branch relating to insanity, necessitated some decisive action for its protection. In Boston, the other day, the Superintendents of insane asylums, held a national convention and adopted, for recommendation to Legislatures, a law for the regulation of the confinement of insane persons, which he desired to lay before the Society.

There had been an effort in this State last winter, to enact a law providing that no person should be committed to any asylum unless by a jury of twelve men. This ignored the medical profession, and, if successful, must put the people to unnecessary expense and trouble. The medical profession could no more be ignored in a question of soundness of mind, than in a case of disease of the body. He offered the following:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five, to which the President of this Society be added as Chairman, be appointed to urge upon the Legislature the propriety of enacting a law which shall so determine the relations of the insane as to protect the medical profession in giving certificates of insanity, the insane from improper influences, and the community generally from injustice and oppression.

He read the law recommended by the Boston Convention. There had been no statutory enactment in this State in reference to the insane. Such law as we had, had come from long continued custom and the decisions of the courts. This proposed bill was a modification of the English law on the subject.

Dr. CURWEN's resolution was adopted.

The President appointed on the said Committee Drs. CURWEN, Harrisburg; KING, Pittsburgh; CRAWFORD, Lycoming; ATLEE, Lancaster; and R. J. DUNGLISON, Philadelphia.

#### FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

Dr. WASHINGTON L. ATLEE, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

*Whereas*, The only disqualifications of a member of the medical profession, under our Constitution, are irregular medical education, want of good moral and professional standing, and non-observance of the Code of Medical Ethics; and

*Whereas*, All laws regulating consultations, based on ethnological, physiological and psychological distinctions are against the spirit and letter of our Constitution. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That any former action of this Society, making distinctions and disqualifications

not recognized by our Code of Ethics be, and the same is hereby repealed.

[The practical and intended effect of this resolution was to admit to practice in the profession, regularly graduated female physicians.]

After a lengthy discussion, the subject was laid upon the table.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Medical and sanitary reports were received from Allegheny, Bradford, Berks, Bucks, Beaver, Columbia, Montour, Crawford, Dauphin, Erie, Lancaster, Lehigh, Luzerne, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Indiana, Schuylkill, Washington, Venango and Cumberland counties, and were referred to the Committee on Publication without being read.

A communication was read from JEAN BAPTISTE ULLERSPERGER, of Munich, Bavaria, in acknowledgement of the prize of forty-one florins granted by the Society, for his essay, read before the meeting at Pittsburgh, on "Ancient Transfusion and Infusion compared with modern Transfusion, Infusion and Hypodermic or Subcutaneous Injections." He eloquently thanked the Society for creating him a Doctor Laureate, and transmitted to the Society a large number of rare Spanish, French and German medical works, together with the Transactions of the Royal Society of Munich and the Bavarian Royal Academy.

The Secretary was authorized to exchange with the institutions named.

#### PRIZE ESSAYS.

Dr. KING, of Pittsburgh, from the Standing Committee on Original Papers, reported as follows:

"Harrisburg, June 11, 1868.

The Standing Committee of the State Medical Society on Original Papers and Prize Essays, beg leave to report:

That they have carefully examined the papers referred to them at the last meeting of the Society, and the papers received since the adjournment of that meeting; and they recommend the following for publication, viz:

1. A paper on the 'Diagnosis, Position and Deferential of Spinal Arthrochondrites,' by BENJAMIN LEE, M. D., of Philadelphia.
2. A paper on 'Food for Infants,' by HIRSH CORSON, M. D., of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

The Committee regret to report that the handsome prize offered by Dr. GROSS, of the Allegheny County Medical Society has elicited no papers. There has been no contest for the prize. Neither have any papers been offered to be read before the Society for the purpose of inviting discussion.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES KING,  
R. B. MOWRY,  
TRAILL GREEN."

The report was adopted.

## THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Dr. JOHN CURWEN, from the Committee on a Memorial, reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of preparing a memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, setting forth the number and condition of the insane in this Commonwealth, and the necessity of more extended provision for their care and treatment, respectfully report that they attended to that duty, prepared the memorial, (a copy of which forms part of this report, and will be here inserted,) and have now the satisfaction of stating that a bill was passed by the last Legislature, to establish a hospital for the insane, of the district composed of the counties of Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan, Bradford, Lycoming, Tioga, Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Elk, Cameron, McKean, and Potter, in answer to the request contained in said memorial. Respectfully submitted. (Signed.)

The report was received and adopted.

Dr. CURWEN, as delegate to the Massachusetts State Medical Society meeting at Boston, made a report.

Dr. ATKINSON, from the Committee on Publication, submitted a report, which was adopted.

## INTEMPERANCE.

Dr. JOSEPH PARRISH, of Delaware, Physician-in-chief of the Sanitarium at Media, Pennsylvania, offered the following:

WHEREAS, The habit of intoxication by alcohol and opium, which prevails so extensively among the people, does not seem to be materially controlled by the system of pledge-taking on the part of the people, or of punitive legislation on the part of their representatives; therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the peculiar prerogative of physicians to investigate the causes of this fearful practice, so far as they may exist in the human constitution in professional usage, or common custom, and to recommend sanitary regulations to the Legislature and the people on the same principle, with the same acknowledged, that they would suggest preventatives or palliatives for any other public scourge.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed by this Society to report to the next meeting, on the medical, social and civil aspects of intoxication by alcohol and opium, and our duty as physicians in the premises.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

The President appointed on said Committee—Drs. PARRISH, of Delaware; PRICE, of Chester; KING, of Allegheny; WALLACE, of Erie, and ATKINSON, of Philadelphia.

## PRESCRIBING OF STIMULANTS.

Dr. CORSON, of Montgomery, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the present terrible system of stimulation which sends its victims daily by thousands, prematurely to the grave, and which

fills our land with drunkenness and crime, cannot much longer maintain itself in the confidence and esteem of the reflecting members of a great and learned profession. A modified, improved, regenerated practice, based upon common sense, and a moral, sound, clinical observation, must take its place, and thus carry healing and blessings upon its wings to the nations of the earth.

He said he had offered a somewhat similar resolution at the Pittsburgh meeting, when it had been condemned as embracing language too strong. He had therefore modified the language.

Dr. W. M. WALLACE, of Erie, thought the resolution condemned a practice prevalent among a large and respectable portion of the profession. He was not prepared to support it. He thought it would be better to postpone action on it. He did not approve of such hasty legislation.

Dr. PARRISH objected to the word "system" of stimulation. There was so such "system" in the profession.

Dr. CORSON substituted the word "practice."

Dr. J. L. STEWART, of Erie, moved to refer the resolution to a Committee, to report at the next meeting. He would not vote for a resolution which said that the profession had annually sent men down to their graves by thousands. He was unwilling to believe that, and he challenged the proof. He was extremely unwilling that such a declaration should be spread broadcast over the whole land.

The motion to refer was agreed to.

The President appointed on the said Committee—Drs. CORSON, (Montgomery); STEWART, (Erie), and TOWNSEND, (Chester).

## STATE INSPECTOR OF DRUGS.

Dr. J. CUMISKY, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is highly important to physicians, as well as to their patients, that drugs and medicinal preparations should be pure and reliable; and

WHEREAS, These are frequently found adulterated and inert; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President to memorialize the State Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the State Medical Society to appoint an inspector of drugs for the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the attention of the various county and other local Societies be invited to co-operate with this Society in promoting the above object.

The resolutions were adopted.

The President appointed on said Committee—Drs. CUMISKY, NEBINGER, and BOLLES, of Philadelphia.



## INDECENT PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

Dr. CUMMISKY, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is well known that the crime of abortion is committed to a great extent in this community, in each instance destroying a human life, frequently impairing the health for life, and often occasioning the death of the mother, affecting seriously the mental relations and demoralizing the people; and

WHEREAS, The facilities for its production are boldly and shamelessly advertised in the public journals; unchecked by law or sense of decency, corrupting the innocent, and inviting to the commission of crime; and

WHEREAS, There are persons in our midst, styling themselves "Doctors," who are believed to be extensively engaged in production abortion, to the disgrace of an honorable and conscientious profession; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Society deems it incumbent upon it, without further delay, to appeal to the State Legislature for the passage of such a law as will effectually suppress this crime.

*Resolved*, That newspapers publishing advertisements of medicines, or means by which abortion may be effected, should be condemned by a virtuous people as unfit for circulation, and should be restrained by law.

*Resolved*, That members of the profession of medicine who may be discovered guilty of the crime of abortion, should be disabled from ever after practising in this State, and from holding membership in any Society chartered by this Commonwealth.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of — be appointed by the President to present the matter properly at the next meeting of the State Legislature.

*Resolved*, That the attention of the county Societies be directed to this subject, and their early co-operation be invited.

Dr. W. M. WALLACE, of Erie, thought that the law was already severe enough. It sent men to the penitentiary for such offences, and punished the vending of obscene books. Even when the life of a mother was to be saved, the law stepped in and prevented it sometimes. All that was needed was enforcement of existing laws.

Dr. WORTHINGTON, too, thought the law covered such cases. As to obscene books and advertisements, perhaps some legislation was necessary, but he did not see how this Society could effect anything. A censorship over the press was always regarded with alarm.

Dr. ATLEE, of Lancaster, spoke at length, against the distribution of cuts and pamphlets, advertising cures of various kinds, and thought there ought to be a legal enactment strong and severe enough to prevent it.

DRS. LINDERMAN, Bucks; MAYBURY, Philadelphia; TOWNSEND, Chester; and HELLER,

Philadelphia, spoke at length in the same strain.

The matter was finally referred to a Committee composed of Drs. Cummsky, Philadelphia; Nebinger, Philadelphia, and W. L. Wallace, Erie.

Dr. CURWEN offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the members of this Society be requested to prepare short papers on matters connected with the practice of Medicine, Surgery or Obstetrics, to be read at the next meeting of this Society.

Adopted.

## COLLEGIATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Dr. CORSON, of Montgomery, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the delegates to the American Medical Association be instructed to bring before that Association the resolution of the State Society concerning the propriety of refusing to any college the right to send any one to represent said college who is not a member of his county Society.

Adopted.

The Convention then adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the evening the Society was elegantly entertained by the Dauphin County Society.

## THIRD DAY—Friday, June 12th.

The State Medical Society re-convened this morning at nine o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, President GREEN in the chair.

## ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS.

Dr. JOHN L. ATLEE, of Lancaster, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, etc., for the ensuing year, reported as follows:

The Committee on Nominations would respectfully report that they have attended to their duty, and made the following selection of officers for the ensuing year:

For President—Dr. JOHN CURWEN, of Harrisburg.

Vice-Presidents—DRS. W. M. WALLACE, of Erie; J. G. KOHLER, of Schuylkill; P. B. BREINIG, of Northampton; JACOB PRICE, of Chester.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. A. H. FISH, of Philadelphia.

Permanent Secretary—Dr. W. B. ATKINSON, of Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary—Dr. JAMES L. STEWART, of Erie.

Treasurer—Dr. WILLIAM MAYBURY, of Philadelphia.

Committee of Arrangements and Credentials—DRS. GEORGE C. BENNETT, D. D. LOOP, and D. H. STRICKLAND, of Erie; and W. B. ATKINSON, and Wm. Maybury, of Philadelphia.

Censors were also appointed for the several districts.

Delegates to the American Medical Association—Drs. Thomas M'Kennon, of Washington; Wm. Maybury, of Philadelphia; Joseph Swartz, of Perry; John S. Atlee, of Lancaster; E. G. Martin, of Lehigh; A. L. Jordan, of Bucks; W. W. Dale, of Cumberland; J. T. Carpenter, of Schuylkill; George Dock, of Dauphin; W. J. Asdale, of Allegheny.

#### DELEGATES.

Delegates to New Jersey—Drs. D. Townsend, of Chester; Ira Day, of Cumberland; John Kohler, of Schuylkill.

Delegates to New York—Drs. S. S. Schultz, of Dauphin; Hiram Corson, of Montgomery; John D. Ross, of Blair.

Delegates to Ohio—Drs. Rollin Crawford, of Venango; G. W. Coulter, of Butler; W. S. Foster, of Allegheny.

Delegates to Massachusetts—Drs. A. H. Fish, of Philadelphia; Traill Green, of Northampton; Wilmer Worthington, of Chester.

Delegates to Connecticut—Drs. P. B. Breinig, of Northampton; C. A. Rahter, of Dauphin; E. P. Allen, of Bradford.

Delegates to Delaware—Drs. C. S. Boker, of Philadelphia; J. Clemens, of Lehigh; Brooks, of Berks.

Place of Meeting—Erie.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. ATLEE, Chairman.

THOMAS J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Harrisburg, June 12, 1868.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Dr. GEORGE C. BENNETT, of Erie, on the part of the Erie County Medical Society, thanked the Society sincerely for their selection of the city of Erie as the place for the next meeting. Notwithstanding they had lost their candidate for the Presidency of the State Society, (Dr. WM. M. WALLACE,) the Erie County Medical Society had reason to be thankful. They would endeavor to extend to the members of the State Society a cordial welcome, and make their visit pleasant and profitable. In parting, he again thanked the Society for their action.

Dr. D. D. LOOP, of Erie, presented a paper on "*Prolapsus Uteri*," by Dr. JOHN C. PERKINS, of Erie, which was referred to the Committee on Publication.

#### LEGAL DEFINITION OF INSANITY.

Dr. WALLACE, of Berks, urged Dr. PARRISH, of Delaware, to again present a resolution which he had proposed on Thursday, in reference to an address on the legal and medico-legal definitions of insanity, but which had been withdrawn after presentation.

Dr. PARRISH then offered the following:

*Resolved*, That Dr. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Dr. Worthington,

of the Frankford Asylum, Dr. Given, of Clifton Hall, Dr. Curwen, of Harrisburg, and Dr. Reid, of Dixmont, be requested to prepare an address on the legal and medico-legal definitions of insanity, with counsel to physicians as to how to diagnose it in private practice, and how to proceed wisely in procuring admission of patients to the several institutions over which they preside so successfully, and to publish the address in the medical journals, and in the public papers, if they deem it proper to do so, at as early a day as may be convenient.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of the gentlemen named.

He remarked, in connection with the resolutions, that he had no desire to press them upon the consideration of the Society, but that in the present state of the public mind, and the uncertain state of professional opinion, he thought these gentlemen, who were recognized experts on this subject, and who were the only official authority in the Commonwealth, concerning insanity, should be recognized by this Society, and that it should avail itself of the advantage of their counsel and aid. He had been called upon for certificates of insanity under circumstances when he could not conscientiously say the parties were insane, and so long as there was no standard, or even approximate standard, of judgment upon this subject, we should be at a loss to determine how to act, in many obscure cases especially.

He had no doubt the gentlemen named would consent to aid the profession by their energies on this subject. There was already a commission appointed to procure legislation on this subject, but we want scientific opinions as well as law. He hoped the resolution would now pass.

The resolution was adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to parties concerned were offered.

The officers elect were then installed, and remarks made by Dr. CURWEN the incoming, and Dr. GREEN the retiring President.

After a pleasant visit to the State Hospital for the Insane, the Society adjourned to meet at Erie, next year.

#### Solid Nitro-Glycerine.

Nitro-glycerine, it is reported, has been reduced to a solid by precipitation. This result was obtained by a Prussian chemist after a long series of experiments. The combustibility of this dangerously explosive fluid, it is asserted, is considerably diminished, while its force remains unimpaired. As the utmost caution has heretofore been absolutely necessary in handling nitro-glycerine, the value of the discovery is exceedingly important.

## Medical and Surgical Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 27, 1868.

S. W. BUTLER, M.D., & D. G. BRINTON, M.D., Editors.

Medical Society and Clinical Reports, Notes and Observations, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, News, etc. etc., of general medical interest, are respectfully solicited.

Articles of special importance, such especially as require original experimental research, analysis, or observation, will be liberally paid for.

To insure publication, articles must be *practical, brief* as possible to do justice to the subject, and *carefully prepared*, so as to require as little revision as possible.

We particularly value the practical experience of country practitioners, many of whom possess a fund of information that rightfully belongs to the profession.

### INTERNATIONAL SANITARY SOCIETIES.

It is a pleasing relief for us to turn from those gloomy indications of national depravity which, in the last few numbers of the REPORTER, we have felt it incumbent upon us as public journalists, to lay before our readers in all their naked enormity, to those signs of tender benevolence, of broad philanthropy, of true Christian charity, which redeem the character of our generation, and assure the friend of humanity, that in spite of great and terrible evils, we are advancing to a higher plane of moral excellence, and a more comprehensive understanding of our duty to our neighbor.

If in what we and others have recently said of the social crimes of the day, we have reflected with severity on the perversion of the womanly instincts, with all the more readiness do we give room for the praises the sex have merited within the last decade, in inaugurating, and in large measure carrying out the grandest charities witnessed by this or any age. We refer to those institutions for mitigating the inevitable evils of war, and for uplifting amid the blood-stained banners of the battle field, the standards of Mercy and Love.

A recent work by Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS, of Paris, Surgeon-Dentist to the Emperor Napoleon III., and to the Emperor of Russia, United States Commissioner to the Universal Exhibition, etc., exhibits in the most agreeable and accurate manner the immense results thus obtained. It is entitled, "Sanitary Institutions during the Austro-Prusso-Italian

Conflict. Conferences of the International Societies of the Relief of Wounded Soldiers. An Essay on Ambulance Wagons. Universal Exhibition Records and Letters. Catalogue of the Author's Sanitary Collection." It is a very handsomely printed volume of 237 pages, on beautiful paper. Though intended for private distribution only, the author has very properly concluded to place a few copies on sale with Messrs. JOHN WILEY & SON, New York City, from whom it can be obtained. By this handsome contribution to sanitary literature, Dr. EVANS will greatly increase the interest in the beneficent undertakings he has so much at heart to promote, and add another to the claims he already has on our respect for his earnest devotion to the cause of philanthropy. Gleaning from his pages, we shall present to our readers the history of sanitary institutions during the recent European war, and the efforts which are now being made to secure for them a national recognition and a permanent life. We may regard their growth as one of the most cheerful tokens of the existence of a healthy moral sentiment in our generation.

As we have remarked, they took their origin in the spontaneous promptings of the womanly heart. On the 25th April, 1861, about a hundred ladies assembled in New York City, to devise means for extending aid in a substantial, cheap, and direct manner to the sick and wounded. They drew up an address to their fellow-townswomen, enlisted the aid and sympathy of some of the most earnest philanthropists of the land, and became in time the United States Sanitary Commission, which expended, before the close of the conflict, about *twenty five million* dollars worth of stores. Though owing to the unprecedented character of the undertaking, the anomalous position of the Commission, and the general ignorance of its worthy members on the subject of "Regulations," its relations to the medical staff were often unpleasant, and occasionally injurious to the latter, yet no surgeon who has had the responsibility of the wounded on the bloody fields of our war, will hesitate for a moment in forgiving a thousand times over all that he or his corps may have

suffered in position or reputation by its needless interference, in return for the substantial blessings it dispensed to the sick and suffering in field and hospital.

When the United States Sanitary Commission was in the midst of its usefulness, in 1863 and 1864, a congress of philanthropists met at Geneva, to plan some international organization by which the terrible scenes which followed the battle of Solferino—then fresh in every mind—might never recur. Their attention was called to the constitution of our Sanitary Commission, and they adopted similar principles. The Geneva Convention was signed by France, Prussia, Switzerland, and Italy.

When the Schleswig-Holstein difficulties broke out, Prussia organized a special society under the efficient control of the Count DE STOLLBERG, which rendered such valuable service, that in April, 1866, it received from the King the right of corporation. At the battles of Langensalza and Sadowa, it proved the wisdom of this step by assisting in the most prompt and praiseworthy manner the army medical and hospital staff, in relieving the vast numbers of wounded.

There were many other societies with similar objects, who lent a helping hand at this trying juncture. The Knights of the Order of St. John, an evangelical Protestant association, and the Knights of the Order of Malta, of the Roman Catholic religion, each distinguished itself in this good work. Especially is it noticeable, with what characteristic charity the women of the different lands, of all ranks and means, united their forces to prepare and forward stores of all kinds to the hospitals, and to aid, by their untiring devotion and tender cares, in alleviating the wretchedness of the sick and wounded. Under the fostering care of the Grand Duchess of Baden, was instituted the *Badischer Frauenverein*, and in Austria, under the Presidency of the Princess VON SCHWARZENBERG, the *Patriotischer Damenverein* became one of the leading sanitary societies of the State. The Princess, with characteristic generosity, gave up her own magnificent palace to its use as a hospital, and not only refused all recom-

pense, but herself undertook the lighting and warming of the establishment. Another Austrian ladies' society, the *Damen-Comite*, exhibited great courage and devotion under the most trying circumstances.

In Italy, also, we find the same gratifying picture. "Here, as elsewhere," says Dr. EVANS, "it was the women especially, who by their courage, their energy, and their devotion, aided the Relief Society to do all that it accomplished. At Milan, Florence, Turin, and Ferrara, they did not confine themselves to delivering lint, bandages, compresses, and linen, but they were seen also constantly occupied in aiding the committees in the depots of those cities."

Though the friend of humanity, and especially the enlightened physician, finds in these spectacles, so graphically delineated by our esteemed countryman, the most gratifying subjects of contemplation—subjects to which he will turn with especial satisfaction after perusing the ominous disclosures of the last few years on the topic of population—yet his satisfaction is tempered by the reflection of the vast amount which remains to be accomplished—the magnitude of the harvest and the scarcity of the laborers. But let him rest assured that these few laborers are no drones, but are working silently, yet effectually, to rob war of its ghastliest terrors, to turn to their own advantage the very organizations planned for carnage itself, and to teach by the telling sermon of example the Divine lesson, "Love thy neighbor."

What their plans are, we propose to state at length in another article.

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## Notes and Comments.

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[Readers of the REPORTER are invited to send to us copies of local Newspapers, and similar publications, from all parts of the country, which contain matters of interest to the profession. They will be thankfully received, and acknowledged under the "Answers to Correspondents."]

### State Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

For the extended report of the transactions of the above Society we publish this week, we are indebted, in the main, to the very full and com-



plete report published in the *State Guard*, of Harrisburg, which was sent to us by Dr. Wm. H. EAGLE.

#### Errata.

We beg our readers to notice the following contradictions of the old proverb that figures are never false. In the advertisement of the Jefferson Medical College, the number of graduates is stated at 139. Read 169. In the Answers to Correspondents, Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants is offered for \$4.00. The price is \$6.00.

## News and Miscellany.

### Climate of Minnesota.

A correspondent of the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, has the following remarks on this favorite resort for invalids:

"I think the climate of Minnesota is valuable for invalids, in three particulars. First, the air is very *dry*, compared with that nearer the seashore. Second, the climate is far more *equable*; and, third, there is a large proportion of *ozone* in the atmosphere—three very important particulars in cases of weak or diseased lungs.

"Like your correspondent, my personal observation was obtained in the autumn; and, like him, I found the air all that could be desired. But the winters are the most trying seasons to invalids here at the East. There snow falls in November, which does not melt until March. The cold is extreme; but, so dry is the air, that consumptives have assured me they could *enjoy* a long sleigh-ride, with the thermometer at 20° and 25° below zero.

"If patients go there in the early stages of phthisis, there appears to be an arrest in the formation of tubercles—at least, it is so in many cases—and they frequently attain to a very comfortable degree of health and strength.

"But—and there is a large 'but' in this case—if consumptives go there, they should go prepared to make that their home. For when they come back to the damp, variable climate of the Eastern States, the disease takes a new start, and frequently carries them off with fearful rapidity; and this, even after several years' residence."

### Mica Spectacles.

A device simply for the protection of the eyes of persons engaged in working metals, is one of the results of an investigation by Dr. H. COHN, an oculist of Breslau. His inquiries extended to six manufacturing establishments, embracing 599 fitters, 386 blacksmiths, 129 turners, 35 drillers, 13 planers, 27 engine-wrights, 5 scrowers,

15 boiler-makers, 69 foundry-men, 8 cleaners of castings—total, 1,283. He found that 90 per cent. of the workmen had often been injured on the eye by minute pieces of metal, and that 49 per cent. had been under medical treatment for serious accidents to their eyes. Of the whole number 59 were found to be permanently injured, and 21 of those had each lost the use of one eye. The whole time lost by the workmen from accidents to the eye amounted to 4,726 working days. No protection to the eye had been provided. Ordinary glass spectacles were objected to on account of their liability to be broken. At the suggestion of Dr. COHN mica spectacles were tried, and found to fulfil all the requirements. The mica used is of the purest kind, about half a millimeter in thickness, and is curved somewhat like watch glass. It is held in a frame which fits close to the side of the eye, so as to prevent the entrance of particles on either side. Mica imparts a pale-gray tint to objects, but does not impair the eye. Its toughness, elasticity, and transparency, admirably adapt it to the protection of the eyes of metal workers. The price of a pair of mica spectacles at Breslau is about 15 cents.

### Hemicrania.

In a long paper in the January number of VIRCHOW'S *Archives*, Dr. MOLLENDORFF endeavors to show that hemicrania is caused by a loss of energy of the vaso-motor nerves to the carotid, following a temporary excitation of the sympathetic nerve, and producing a deficiency of tone in the arterial muscular tissue. This deficiency of tone results in accumulation of blood and dilatation of the capillaries in that part of the cerebrum which is supplied by the carotid of the affected side; and, secondarily, in central irritation of the cranial nerves, from the first to the seventh. This view is supported by the following facts: 1. When the circulation in the carotid artery of the affected side is completely arrested by pressure, the pain instantly ceases, to return after removal of the compression. 2. When the carotid on the opposite side is compressed, the pain, if it have not already reached its maximum of intensity, is increased. 3. The eye on the affected side presents during a paroxysm the following ophthalmoscopic appearances: the fundus intensely reddened, the papilla red and irregular, the arteries dilated, the central vein tortuous and knotted, and also dilated. 4. Whilst the pulse in the temporal artery on the painful side is full and compressible, that in the corresponding radial is generally small and contracted,

and in some cases is as low as 56 or 48. The treatment proposed by Dr. MOLLERDORFF is a tonic one, and consists in the internal administration of quinine, strychnine, and other vegetable bitters.

#### Capillaries.

Dr. STRICKER (*Robin's Journal*, 1867, p. 652) describes the structure and origin of capillaries. He confirms the existence of perivascular spaces around the capillaries, as HIS and ROBIN had previously described in the brain, and LIGHTBODY in the cornea, in Nov., 1866. He concludes that the capillary walls are formed of protoplasm.

#### NAVY NEWS.

List of changes, etc., in the Medical Corps of the Navy during the week ending June 20, 1868.

Surgeon Edward Shippen, detached from the U. S. S. Canandaigua, and waiting orders.

Surgeons Wm. M. Wood, D. Harlan, P. Lansdale, ordered as members of a Board to examine candidates for admission into the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Past Assistant Surgeons N. H. Adams, W. K. Van Reypen, commissioned as surgeons.

Doctors Melancthon, L. Ruth, E. C. Dunning, Jas. Morrison Scott, commissioned assistant surgeons.

Acting Past Assistant Surgeon D. C. Burleigh, detached from the U. S. S. Purveyor, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon, detached from N. Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to the U. S. S. Purveyor.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham, ordered to duty at N. Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

[Notices inserted in this column gratis, and are solicited from all parts of the country; Obituary Notices and Resolutions of Societies at ten cents per line, ten words to the line.]

#### MARRIED.

AVERY—FOWLER.—June 17, 1868, at the residence of the bride's mother, Newburgh, N. Y., by the Rev. G. H. Mandeville, Henry N. Avery, M. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Catharine S., daughter of the late J. V. B. Fowler.

BALDWIN—BROOKS.—In New York, at the residence of the bride's parents, June 10, by the Rev. John E. Cookman, Dr. J. W. Baldwin and Miss Sarah A. Brooks, all of that city.

KELLY—PESLEE.—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Homer Bartow, Dr. Nathaniel K. Kelly, of Plaislow, N. H., and Miss Mary S. Peslee, recently of Brooklyn, N. Y.

REYNOLDS—KISSAM.—In New York, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D.D., David J. Reynolds, and Lullie E., daughter of Dr. James B. Kissam.

SPRAGUE—DEERING.—At East Setauket, L. I., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. G. Sprague, of South Orange, N. J., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Nightingale, of Islip, L. I., the Rev. R. P. Sprague, of Salem, N. Y., and Miss Sarah F. Deering, daughter of Dr. H. S. Deering.

#### DIED.

CRANE.—June 17, at her residence, No. 31 West Twenty-first street, New York, Jane, wife of Dr. J. J. Crane, and daughter of the late Wm. Young, Esq.

HOWELL.—Jan 4th, 1868, near Gallipolis, Ohio, T. D. Howell, M. D., in the 42d year of his age.

Dr. HOWELL was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer, *Harry Dean*, which exploded a boiler near Gallipolis. He was among the missing for a time, but his remains have at last, as is supposed, been recovered, and buried in the Gallipolis Cemetery. The precise manner in which his death occurred, is shrouded in mystery. An acquaintance asserts that a few minutes prior to the disaster, he left him seated by the stove in the cabin, reading a newspaper. This was the last known of him.

MARSH.—At Carson, Ohio, June 9, Marvin M. Marsh, M. D., Professor of Home Philosophy and Physical Culture in the Rutgers Female College in New York.

Dr. MARSH was for four years connected with the United States Sanitary Commission, most of the time as Medical Inspector in the Department of the South.

SHELDON.—At Orange, N. J., June 12, Lucy, wife of Israel Sheldon, and daughter of the late Dr. Chas. Eldridge, of East Greenwich, R. I.

SHIELDS.—Mrs. E. Annie Shields, wife of Dr. J. Milton Shields, of Covado, Indiana county, Pa., in the 23d year of her age.

SMITH.—At Atlanta, Ga., June 8, Mrs. Sarah J., wife of Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., and daughter of Gen. C. C. Sibley, U. S. A.

WARDEN.—In Bradford, Vt., June 3d, of apoplexy, Dr. Jonathan Warden, aged 72 years and 8 months.

WILLIAMS.—Dr. J. C. Williams, whose home is near Bloomingdale, Ohio, committed suicide at Monmouth, Ill., June 8, in a fit of temporary insanity.

#### OBITUARY.

##### Dr. Samuel M. Harry.

Dr. HARRY died at his residence in Rising Sun, Md., on the 25th of May, from phthisis pulmonalis, in the 38th year of his age. The deceased was one of the most thorough, scientific, practical men of the day. Possessed of a quickness of perception and sound judgment, he was enabled at once to notice the varied forms of diseased action, and to meet at the moment the indications with proper therapeutical remedies. He was well posted up in the improvements of the science, and availed himself of the use of new remedies, greatly to the advantage of his patients. He was kind and attentive to the sick, and always courteous and respectful to his professional brethren. But he has gone to reap his final reward with the just made perfect. He died full in the Christian faith, without a struggle, with prayer and praise to his Redeemer on his lips.

#### METEOROLOGY.

June.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Wind.....	N. E.	S. W.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.	S. W.
Weather....	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Clear.	Clear.
Depth Rain.	Rain.	Sh'y.	Rain.	Rain.	Rain.		
Thermometer.							
Minimum.....	57°	50°	50°	50°	49°	47°	56°
At 8, A. M.....	65	63	63	63	60	70	77
At 12, M.....	70	75	67	69	67	78	82
At 3, P. M.....	73	78	69	60	67	82	84
Mean.....	66.25	66.50	62.25	56.75	60.75	69.25	75.25
Barometer.							
At 12, M.....	30.3	30.2	30.3	30.	30.	30.2	30.3

Germantown, Pa.

B. J. LEEDON.

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